The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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It is the surmounting of difficulties that makes heroes.—Kossuth.

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SHIPSTEAD BILL UNDERMINES INJUNCTION JUDGE

In defending the Shipstead anti-injunction bill, now pending in Congress, trade unionists and other believers in democracy should keep in mind that the labor injunction is of recent date. It is the result of a quiet usurpation by judges, aided by lawyers.

Originally the injunction was only used to protect property and property rights where the plaintiff had no remedy at law. It was not used in personal relations.

By artful devising and crafty fabrication the courts and lawyers silently and slowly developed a theory that places the most elemental personal right under the classification of property, and, therefore, under equity jurisdiction.

This has resulted in one-man government—the judge is supreme. There is no limit to his dictums that sanctify property at the cost of human freedom.

The Shipstead bill (known as the La Guardia bill in the House) would end this vicious system that is undermining government by taking from courts the power to issue these writs except to defend property and property rights.

Under the Shipstead proposal, property and property rights are defined as "tangible and transferable." If courts retained this power of definition they could continue present practices. To stop their usurpation jurisdiction is taken from them.

Opponents of the bill are attempting to create a defeatist atmosphere by claiming that the measure is unconstitutional.

The bill accords with the Constitution which created the Supreme Court and authorizes Congress to establish inferior federal courts, whose jurisdiction shall be defined by Congress.

The Shipstead bill should be discussed wherever trade unionists assemble. A powerful public opinion must be developed, as opponents well know it strikes the hardest blow yet aimed at the injunction judge.

No longer will he be permitted or trusted to gently and humanely exercise a power he has usurped. Instead, that power is stripped from him by restoring the original equity process. Then he can only issue these writs to protect property and property rights when the plaintiff has no remedy at law. He would no longer be arbiter of the lives of men and women who work for wages.

OLD WORLD CLASS CLEAVAGES NO PART OF AMERICAN LABOR

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Class cleavages in the Old World and the absence of same in America gives the American worker a psychology unknown to European workers, said William Green, president A. F. of L., before the student convocation at Syracuse University.

"In the Old World," said President Green, "a social order causes workers to recognize upper class existence. With such a psychological condition, cleavage in monarchist countries between the titled aristocracy and the masses were clearly drawn and it remains in such nations where universal franchise has been granted. There could be no meeting of social extremes like a harmonious democratic commonwealth.

"This characteristic of the labor movement in America differentiates it from the labor movements of all other countries. It is distinctly an American idea. We can understand this better by referring to the Declaration of Independence.

"Autocracy, whether by the proletariat, as represented by the Communistic philosophy, or by the seizure and control of government by one man, as represented by Fascism, is opposed by American workers. This attitude of labor is consistent and logical because it has ever sought to be free. It does not believe in domination by the state over the lives and liberties of the individual. Labor has learned, through a study of political history, that freedom of speech, of assemblage and of the press cannot exist where the government controls the people rather than the people control the government.

"The independent spirit of labor in our country has always resented paternalism in any form. It abhors the thought of ever becoming the wards of the state."

Chicago Trade Unionists' Radio Checks Monopoly; Is Labor Aid

Washington, Jan. 14.—"The Radio Corporation of America controls the air and can enforce this monopoly any time it applies the thumbscrews," said Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, at A. F. of L. headquarters.

Mr. Nockels is appearing before the Federal Radio Commission to secure a short wave length for organized labor's radio, WCFL, owned and maintained by the Chicago Federation of Labor.

"The Federal Radio Commission has given the best wave lengths to the Radio Corporation of America and organized labor's radio is battling against being engulfed by an air monopoly," said Mr. Nockels.

The Chicago trade unionist declared that labor's struggle to build and maintain a radio in that city refuted the pessimistic "It can't be done."

"In two years, up to October 31, 1927, organized workers of Chicago contributed $165,000," said Mr. Nockels. "Our disbursements total $152,000. We established and received after surmounting every conceivable obstacle. The first barrier was the Department of Commerce. We were told that if we built the station we could not get a wave length. We replied that we would continue our building program and enclosed an application for a wave length. In two weeks our request was granted.

"We consider the labor radio the outstanding event in the condensed history. Our enemies are more cautious in their slanders against us. Hostile newspapers know they will be answered in a way that millions will know. A special plea for miners' relief is put on the air. This story of oppression and destitution is told every evening in a new and attractive form. Our radio has brought unions levying a voluntary assessment of $2, payable quarterly over a two-year period. We must renew our campaign for this assistance, and we must meet the Radio Corporation's campaign to control the air. The radio trust has spent millions of dollars to drive independents out of the field by attracting listeners in, but our labor radio must be maintained at all costs."

BRITISH EMPLOYERS MAKE UNUSUAL MOVE

London, England, Jan. 14.—The General Council of the British Trades Union Congress has accepted an employers' invitation to meet in joint conference in the interest of industrial peace.

The unionists appointed a committee to tabulate the lines on which the workers will urge discussion at the joint conference.

More than $1,000,000,000 invested capital was represented by the names of employers in the following industries:

Banking, insurance, railways, shipping, mining, iron, steel, engineering, cotton, wool, chemicals and products, ship building, general manufacturing, tobacco, silk, hosiery, building.

In their letter the employers said: "We believe that the common interests which bind us are more powerful than the apparently divergent interests which seem to separate. The prosperity of industry can, in our view, be fully attained only by full and frank recognition of facts as they exist, and an equally full and frank determination to increase the competitive power of British industries in the world's markets, coupled with free discussion of the essentials upon which that can be based."

THINKS PHILIPPINES UNFIT FOR HOME RULE

New York, Jan. 14.—It will be "several years" before the Philippine Islands are "ready" for their independence, according to Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan, of Columbia University and member of the Philippine Educational Survey Commission.

Independence would be a blow to the industrial life of these islands since it would stop their free trade with the United States in hemp and sugar, he said. In a few years the Philippines would be swamped with Chinese.

INDIANA WAR VETERANS AID STRIKING MINERS

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—The Indiana department, American Legion, has issued a call for all members to aid destitute miners of Bicknell, this State. The call is signed by Paul V. McNutt, commander, following a conference of Legion officials.

The officials investigated the Bicknell situation and complimented the Legionnaires at that place for relief work in behalf of destitute miners and their dependents.

COLORADO GUARD SPLIT OVER OFFICIAL PETS

Denver, Jan. 14.—The Colorado national guard is split because of the independent goal striker in this State.

Adjutant General Newton is padding the pay roll with his uniformed pets.

Last month the salaries of these officers totaled more than the combined salaries of enlisted men and allotments made to their dependents.

Scores of men have been killed during the strike, social hates have been engendered, business is wrecked and millions of dollars lost.

No one dare estimate the total loss that can be directly traced to the coal owners' refusal to treat with workers who have been driven into the I. W. W. camp. The leader of this movement is Rockefeller, Colorado Coal and Iron Company, which maintains a company "union."

NATION'S PROSPERITY BASED ON HIGH WAGES

Duluth, Jan. 14.—Good wages is the key to prosperity, says the Duluth News-Tribune in editorial support of organized labor's theory of high wages.

"One of the best indications of prosperity and the surest method of making it permanent is to guarantee every man steady employment at fair wages," says this publication. "If workers and farmers are assured steady and ample buying power, if they have money to spend for things beyond the bare necessities, if every family can enjoy modern facilities and raise its standard of living to the ideal American level, then business will be good and industry will flourish.

"Low wages will only bring prosperity to the man who receives them or to the man who pays them."

AUTO LABOR HAS WAGE CUT

Detroit, Jan. 14.—Unorganized workers employed by the Murray Body Company have found why unions are opposed. Wages have been cut from 53 to 36 cents an hour and all overtime is abolished.

Under a sweating system that the company calls "a bonus," the stronger among these workers may earn a higher rate.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 14.—Stereotypers employed on local newspapers have secured substantial wage increases that continue until September 1, 1929. Rates per day for the last year will be $9.50. The old scale was $93 a week.

PRINCIPLES, NOT INDIVIDUALS

Books without number are published on Mussolini's personality. One distracted reviewer writes:

"The more Mussolini is explained, it would seem, the more mysterious he becomes."

The ancient system of surrounding "heroes" with an air of mystery has no place in this realistic age.

The stage poses and individual whims of Mussolini do not affect the world's welfare—his principles do.

It is of no importance to American wage workers whether Mussolini's eyes glow or pierce, whether his mouth relaxes or tightens.

The question should be: Does Mussolini's Fascism rest on the autocratic ideal? Does this denial of free press and speech, this destruction of Italian trade unionism and enforcement of compulsory arbitration, fit into this American theory of government?

Workers should be interested in principle. Individuals pass on.

COAL OPERATORS' ALIBI SMASHED; NO EXCUSE FOR PLEDGE VIOLATION

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—Coal owners' alibis defeated their repudiation of the Jacksonville agreement are shattered by the United Mine Workers' Journal, which denies that that wage contract was forced on employers.

"Any one conversant with the Jacksonville agreement will get a laugh out of the owners' claim that they were subjected to pressure from high places," says the labor paper.

"Some of the coal operators who signed that agreement held out for a time for a five-year period and a compromise was reached on a three-year contract; and as for 'pressure' from high places to compel the operators to sign is too silly to talk about. And, besides, it takes a lot of pressure to affect a contract-breaking coal operator.

"The scrapping of the Jacksonville agreement, signed by the coal operators, was a shameful performance and all the rats in the world will not cover it up. It was a sordid conspiracy to destroy the union. Nothing else can be made out of it."

SARA AGNES CONBOY SUDDENLY PASSES ON

New York, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Sara Agnes Conboy, for 12 years secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers, died at her home in this city at the age of 57 years. She had been ill a few days with a throat ailment and was recovering from a minor operation when a fatal cerebral blood clot developed.

The funeral was attended by trade union representatives from all parts of the country. Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L., represented the A. F. of L. in the unavoidable absence of President Green. Burial was at Boston, her birthplace.

Mrs. Conboy was the foremost woman trade unionist in North America. At the death of her father, when she was 11 years old, she entered the factory and in the short time was recognized as an adviser of woman workers. She was appointed by Presidents Wilson and Harding to responsible positions, and in 1920 established a precedent by being the first woman elected by the A. F. of L. as fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Mrs. Conboy was "an old line trade unionist." She had no faith in the theory that workers should depend on others, rather than themselves. She was "a fighter" for her belief, but her devotion to trade unionism did not affect her tact and gentle humor that continually widened her large circle of acquaintances both within and without the organized labor movement.

AMBULANCE CHASERS ATTACKED BY LAWYERS

New York, Jan. 14.—Bar associations in the various boroughs of this city have launched an attack on ambulance chasers. Former Associate Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court is leading this movement, and the State Supreme Court will be asked to outlaw the practice.

The Bar Associations assert that ambulance chasers maintain a systematic plan of soliciting. Numerous instances, by means of which information concerning accidents is obtained from hospital employes, ambulance drivers and operators and others in a position to have early knowledge of such injuries. It is shown that many injured persons are papers while they are in pain and have but a vague idea of what they are doing. Numerous instances of victimization have been reported, and this, the Bar Associations declare, brings discredit upon the administration of justice.

CONVICT LABOR BILL OPPOSED BY UNIONIST

Washington, Jan. 14.—In a letter to city central bodies, President Green calls attention to the Hawes-Cooper bill which would enable states to protect themselves from the influx of convict-made goods manufactured under conditions that would not be tolerated in these states.

The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Cooper of Ohio and in the Senate by Mr. Hawes of Missouri.

President Green suggests that all central labor bodies urge the passage of these bills, which "will eventually eliminate the contract labor system in all states by making these enterprises unprofitable."

SENATE OPENS WAY FOR NEW OIL PROBE

Washington, Jan. 14.—By the unanimous adoption of the Norris resolution, the Senate may reopen the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

The resolution authorizes an investigation of what became of $3,000,000 profits in Liberty bonds accumulated by the Continental Trading Company of Canada. Former Secretary of the Interior Fall secured $200,000 of these bonds.

The Canadian company was a dummy corporation, organized by the grabbers and their allies. Teapot Dome oil was bought for $1.50 a barrel and sold for $1.75 to the legitimate oil companies in which the allies were interested. The insiders cleaned up $3,000,000. These profits were invested in Liberty bonds.

The Senate committee will endeavor to find who received the remainder of these bonds.

The vote on the resolution show a marked difference from four years ago, when an investigation was opposed. Since then the United States Supreme Court has branded oil grabbers as corruptionists and neither Fall nor Harry F. Sinclair has a Senate champion left.

NEW HOURS-OF-LABOR LAW

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The so-called 54-hour law for women employed in factory and mercantile establishments of the state became effective the first of the year. The 54-hour week was permitted under the old law. Under the new law, provision is made for a week of 48 hours, but there are certain exceptions. Organized labor will continue its efforts to make the eight-hour day universal.

ANTI-UNION METHODS SHOWN IN COURT SUIT

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—Why were newspaper reporters debarred from hearings in the $43,000 suit of the Star Cleaning Company against the Master Cleaners' Association?

The request for secrecy was made by counsel for the association.

The suit is an echo of the city-wide attempt to destroy the Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers' Union. The Star Company joined in this attack. After it expended $50,000 it reached an agreement with the union and is now suing the "masters" for $4[illegible]. They agreed to finance the anti-union drive.

Witnesses testified that the Laundry Owners' Association contributed $10,000 to the war chest and that the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association promised support. To make the public pay for their union-smashing campaign, prices were raised 33⅓ per cent last January. Each member of the association was fined 10 per cent of his receipts during that month.

DESTROYING UNIONS NO MINE SOLUTION

Washington, Jan. 14.—"To destroy the Miners' Union is to invite anarchy," says William Green, president A. F. of L., writing in American Federationist.

"The mine operators have not only expanded mining operations in an uneconomical way," says Mr. Green, "but they have authorized wasteful mining practices and indulged in useful extravagance of labor policies that bring conflict and additional waste.

"Whatever difficulties the mine operators may confront in the present wage decreases, they have no sustaining case in their efforts to destroy the Miners' Union.

"Against this organization that has served the public well and contributed to miners and the community and to orderliness in this industry, mine operators are seeking to accomplish through equity procedure results they are unable to accomplish by economic processes. They are attempting to hamstring the unions by inducing an equity judge to order them not to do things they have a legal right to do. While the courts order the miners not to strike, the companies employ violence to force them from their homes and thus court protection helps to inaugurate non-union operation.

"To destroy unions is to invite anarchy."

MILLS SLOW DOWN IN TEXTILE TRADE

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 14.—Representatives of carded yarn mills in seven states have agreed to limit production by closing each week at noon until Monday morning. The curtailment is for an indefinite period. The mills represented at the conference control 900,000 spindles.

The policy of blaming workers for "failure to produce" will undoubtedly be continued.

ALBERTA UNIONS MEET

Calgary, Canada, Jan. 14.—The Alberta Federation of Labor convened in this city Tuesday, January 12. Old-age pensions and workmen's compensation were the leading subjects.

Sacco Pleaders Again Sustained; Governor Favors Law Changes

Boston, Jan. 14.—The position of citizens who urged that Sacco and Vanzetti should have their appeal considered by a judge other than the one who tried them is indorsed by Governor Fuller, in his annual message. The state executive approves a report by the Massachusetts Judicial Council that the law be changed so higher courts may review decisions in criminal cases.

This is the present law Judge Thayer, who presided at the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, was the sole judge of whether the appeal should be granted, and whether he himself was prejudiced. The Supreme Court is only empowered to pass on the question whether all forms of the law have been complied with. While the Governor favors changes, he has no occasion to advise citizens who advocate the same position last year:

"A plan that will place our courts in the position to take and hold control of capital cases from their beginning to their ultimate conclusion, and which will make certain that the Governor will not be compelled to encounter the difficulties which were forced upon him in the year 1927 by the zealous defenders of persons convicted of first degree murder, should be formulated and made effective by appropriate legislation. One way in which these things can be accomplished is pointed out in the recent report of our Judicial Council."

New York, Jan. 14.—A "churlish" Governor, is the New York World's reference to Governor Fuller of Massachusetts, who recommends in his annual message that the criminal appeals law be amended so that the accused may take his case from the judge who tried him. The World says:

"An excellent suggestion made in the worst possible manner comes from Governor Fuller of Massachusetts. He advocates amendments to the Massachusetts law to make Sacco-Vanzetti cases less costly in the future.

"But does Governor Fuller recommend such a common-sense change in the law to prevent failures of justice in the future? He does not. He asks the Legislature to change the law so that the Governor will not be compelled to encounter the difficulties which were forced upon him in the year 1927 by zealous defenders of persons convicted of first degree murder.' From the grudging and ungracious form of his appeal he should be granted, and whether he himself was prejudiced. The Supreme Court is only empowered to pass on the question whether all forms of the law have been complied with. While the Governor favors changes, he has no occasion to advise those citizens who advocate the same position last year:

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PROFIT IN INJURIES IS FOUGHT BY LABOR

Washington, Jan. 14.—Will Congress declare injured wage workers can be exploited by private interests, or will the national lawmakers place these unfortunates and dependents beyond the reach of profiteers?

This question is now involved in the Underhill and the Fitzgerald compensation bills, which have been reintroduced during the session by their authors, from Massachusetts and Ohio, respectively.

The Underhill bill, permitting exploitation, is favored by [illegible]te insurance companies and oth[illegible]tiness interests, who are conducting [illegible]tent nation-wide campaign against [illegible]overnment establishing a state-co[illegible]ed system in the D[illegible] of Columbia. The usual cry of [illegible]terference with private business" is raised. These interests make no distinction between a profit in steel and cement, and profit from the injury or death of a man or woman.

The Fitzgerald bill, supported by organized labor, eliminates private insurance companies and would compel District of Columbia employers to take out compensation insurance. Opponents of the Fitzgerald measure are alert to the fact that passage of this bill would weaken their fight in the various states for a continuance of private compensation.

URGE LONGER HOURS FOR TEXTILE LABOR

Boston, Jan. 14.—Following general wage reductions, Massachusetts textile manufacturers have renewed their fight to lengthen the work week of women employes. In a letter to business men of this State, they urge "elasticity" in the hours of labor.

The manufacturers quote this section of Governor Fuller's annual message:

"We cannot have our industries operated so that employes work fewer hours and earn more money and the employer pay more taxes and at the same time have the products in price with those of other States where the women and children work longer hours, where wages are low and where taxes are much less."

The manufacturers plead that the law prohibiting women labor after 6 o'clock in the evening "is an absolute discrimination against the textile industry and has operated to the marked disadvantage of Massachusetts."

One of the reasons why longer hours should be permitted is the advance made in mill lighting. The employers say that "miserable gas lighting in the mills" a quarter of a century ago was one of the objections to night work, but this has been removed.

INJUNCTION REFUSED; PLEA IS FOUND FAULTY

Des Moines, Jan. 14.—For technical reasons Federal Judge Woodrough refused the injunction plea of a company "union" of miners in Appanoose county against the State branch of the legitimate United Mine Workers of America. A temporary injunction was issued last September. After several months' delay, Judge Woodrough refuses to make the order permanent.

The court holds that the United Mine Workers are "interfering" with the company "union," but claims that the injunction would protect the operators, who are not a party to the suit. As the interests of the operators are identical with those of the company "union," says the court, the plea is dismissed.

JOHN O'NEILL PASSES ON

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 14.—John H. O'Neil, for the present of the Molders' International Union, died in a local hospital as the result of an automobile accident. For 40 years he was a member of the Molders' Union. He was responsible for the passage of the Work anti-convict labor law in this state.

WINDOW CLEANERS GAIN

Seattle, Jan. 14.—Window cleaners secured agreements from several employers who have opposed their organization.

MINE STRIKE BEFORE SENATE; RAILWAYS AID COAL OWNERS

Washington, Jan. 14.—A Senate investigation of conditions in the coal fields of western and central Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Ohio is proposed by Mr. Johnson of California.

The resolution would empower the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to inquire if the railroads are aiding anti-union coal owners; if wage contracts are repudiated, and if men, women and children are evicted from their homes without cause.

The committee shall also ascertain whether injunctions have been issued in violation of constitutional rights.

Ellis Searles, editor of the Mine Workers' Journal, predicted that the Senate committee "will uncover conditions that will appall the country."

The Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central and other large railroads, he said, served notice they will only buy non-union coal and to hold these customers the operators are utilizing every brutality to destroy the Miners' Union.

"When the present freight rate structure of the country was established by the Interstate Commerce Commission," said Mr. Searles, "the large railroads notified the commission they were paying from $2.20 to $2.40 a ton for locomotive coal, and that this should be considered in rate making. Freight rates were based upon that price. Now, however, these same railroads have hammered down the price of coal and refuse to pay more than $1.80 to $1.70 a ton, thus reducing their own operating cost, while collecting the same rates for hauling freight and passengers that they charged when their coal cost was $2.20 to $2.40.

"Railroads demanding destruction of the United Mine Workers that wages may be kept at a pauper level are the railroads of railroad coal he held at a low level."

WORKERS INJURED BY HIGH FINANCE

New York, Jan. 14.—Company "union" employes of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company should not be called upon to pay for financial mismanagement of this concern, said Thomas F. McMahon, president United Textile Workers.

The company enforced a 10 per cent wage reduction in its Manchester, N. H., cotton mills. Officials plead they are "handicapped as never before by a bond issue of $14,000,000 on which interest amounting to $879,000 must be paid annually."

President McMahon shows that from 1906 to 1920 the company increased its capitalization from $4,000,000 to $44,500,000 from profits alone.

"Had the capitalization remained as it was before 1907," said Mr. McMahon, "dividends equalling 75 per cent on that capitalization could have been paid. This company, realizing what enormous profits it was making, added $40,500,000 to its capitalization. Not one dollar of this amount came from the stockholders' pocket.

"Blame for the Amoskeag's present condition is due either to poor local management or poor financing by the Boston office of the concern, or both, but in neither case should the workers, even though they belong to a company 'union,' be penalized for the management's poor judgment. A day of reckoning must come."

INJUNCTION WRIT IS "CLASS" WEAPON

New York, Jan. 14.—In a joint debate with Walter Gordon Merritt, well-known lawyer for anti-union associations, before the Women's City Club of this city, Frank Morrison, secretary A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department, cited numerous cases to prove the class character of the labor injunction.

The record compiled by Mr. Frey showed that an act done by business men is considered legal, but is held illegal when done by workers, who are denied trial by jury and other rights.

One of these cases mentioned was the boycott of the Retail Dealers' Association of South Dakota against jobbers and wholesalers who sold to the mail order house of Montgomery Ward. The names of these jobbers and wholesalers were submitted in the retailers' official publication.

Montgomery Ward applied to Federal Judge Carland for an injunction against the retailers' boycott. The court refused the request on the grounds that the right to purchase or to refuse to purchase by a business man must be protected.

One of these cases was a boycott against the Buck Stove and Range Company, wherein trade unionists were denied rights granted to business men. But in both cases, President Gompers, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison were summoned to Judge Carland as they held views similar to Judge Carland.

"LAME DUCK" PROJECT ADOPTED BY SENATE

Washington, Jan. 14.—By a vote of 55 to 6 the Senate adopted the Norris "lame duck" resolution, which changes the dates the President and Vice President and members of the House leave office and their successors come in and alters the date of the assembling of Congress.

Members of Congress [illegible]elected in November but do not take office until the following March. This necessitates the "short session" between the first Monday in December and March 4, when members who have been repudiated by their constituents assist in the passage of legislation. These "lame ducks" are often interested in securing an appointive public office rather than in the people's welfare.

Under the Norris resolution Senators and Representatives would begin their duties at once, and the "short session" would end. The resolution must be ratified by three-fourths of the States to become effective. This is the fourth time it has appeared. It has proved the measure. The House has failed to pass the resolution.

MILL ENGINEERS OUT

Middletown, Ohio, Jan. 14.—Engineers and firemen, members of the Crystal Paper Mill suspended work when refused an eight-hour day and 90 and 75 cents an hour. Strikebreakers and guards from Cincinnati have been imported.

ORGANIZING ATLANTA

Atlanta, Jan. 14.—The Federation of Trades is performing an organizing campaign that will continue through 1928.